

and began his last day of service which must have been an arduous one after his previous three days of unaided toil. The record for the first hour ending at 5.15 was 85. In the last quarter before 8 P. M. there were but four trips with food. Toward the close of the day the young sometimes came out of the box in their eagerness to get their morsel. This is the tally by hour for the fifteen hours and forty-five minutes: 85, 99, 88, 79, 93, 111, 78, 70, 98, 74, 56, 59, 44, 72, 80, 31,— a total of 1217 for one bird. This must be a world record. Nowhere can we find more than 750 feedings accredited to both parent wrens working together.

Early one morning during the incubation, I tallied the male wren's twitters, and this is the record per minute: 9, 7, 9, 9, 8, 2-, 7, 6,— 10, 5, 8, 2-, 8, 7, 7,— 10, 10, 7,— 6. Sometimes the pause was for the fraction of a minute; sometimes longer for flight.— CLARA KERN BAYLISS, *Macomb, Ill.*

A Mockingbird in New Hampshire.—A Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) appeared near my home on the outskirts of Manchester, N. H., November 5, 1916, apparently accompanying a flock of Robins; and stayed in the neighborhood two days. It was seen by Mr. Lewis Dexter, and by a number of other bird lovers whom I was able to notify. It did not act like an escaped cage bird, as it did not care to have me approach closer than thirty or forty feet, although we could not rule out the possibility.

I have not seen a caged Mockingbird in this region for years.

Allen's 'List of the Birds of New Hampshire' mentions one record for New Hampshire and that is the only one I have been able to find.— WILLIAM R. VARICK, *Manchester, N. H.*

Acadian Chickadee at Rhinebeck, N. Y.—On November 6, 1916, I observed an Acadian Chickadee (*Penthestes hudsonicus littoralis*) for several minutes feeding within seven feet of me among dead aster-tops. It was accompanied by several Black-capped Chickadees, but appeared tamer and entirely at ease.

This is the first visit from the species since the winter of 1913-14, when several were observed in Dutchess County. The earliest noted in 1913 appeared on November 27 and, so far as I know, this year's visitor establishes an early record for this latitude, barely ninety miles north of New York City.— MAUNSELL S. CROSBY, *Rhinebeck, N. Y.*

The Acadian Chickadee on Long Island.—On November 13, 1916, an Acadian Chickadee (*Penthestes hudsonicus littoralis*) was seen at Hewlett, Long Island. I do not report the occurrence on my own personal observation but on that of my daughter, thirteen years of age, who did not know the bird; nevertheless I make myself responsible for the record which, as will be seen, is quite free from the possibility of error. It rests primarily on the account of a competent observer who is alive to the moral necessity of accuracy in bird matters and apprehends perfectly the impassable difference between *might be* and *is* in the determination of a bird's identity.

The Acadian Chickadee was in the shrubbery bordering Willow Pond in Hewlett Park associating, but not intimately, with Black-capped Chickadees and Kinglets and finally descending alone to bathe at the shore of the lake. Watching it the observer suddenly became mystified and excited — it was not a Black-capped Chickadee! What then could it be? The momentary impression was of a "Chickadee with something missing, like a person lacking an arm or a leg." What was wanting was quickly discovered to be the black cap, the top of the head being dull brown, scarcely darker in shade than the brownish back, and at strong contrast with the black throat; the wings were darker than those of the Black-capped Chickadee, and the sides below the wings were dark chestnut brown even deeper in color than the underparts of a Red-breasted Nuthatch. All this, related to me, left nothing to be asked for in the way of description. But there was further confirmation. The bird's notes were not at all those of the Black-capped Chickadee, and a description and imitation of them were quite realistic, enough to send my memory back to the first and only Acadian Chickadee that I had ever met with. This was near Lake Terror in the Adirondacks in company with Dr. C. Hart Merriam, October 31, 1882, when the very distinctive notes of the bird were what alone drew attention to it. The specimen is still in my collection and was instantly recognized by my daughter as being nearly identical with the bird she had so carefully studied in life the same afternoon.

The species has not before been reported from Long Island or the vicinity of New York, nor from further south, I think, than Poughkeepsie on the Hudson (Bird-Lore, XVI: 448-449, Maunsell S. Crosby).

It seems well to give early announcement of this occurrence that other observers near New York may be put on watch. The early date of the bird's appearance seems to hint that the species may be repeating the southward migration that has excited so much attention in recent winters, and that the movement is progressive and has this year reached a more southern point than at any time before.—EUGENE P. BICKNELL, *New York City*.

Alaska Hermit Thrush in Northeastern Illinois.—While hunting for Crossbills in the pine barrens at Beach, Lake County, Illinois, November 5, 1916, I secured a specimen of *Hylocichla guttata guttata*, which was in a juniper along Dead River. It proved to be an adult male, and measured before skinning, length 5.75 in., extent 10 in., wing 3.62 in., tail 2.75 in., culmen .40 in. (Coll. H. K. C. No. 20455).

I have recently compared this bird with specimens from the West Coast in the collections of Dr. Dwight and the U. S. National Museum, and find them to be identical. Dr. Dwight and Mr. Oberholser have also kindly identified the specimen for me.—HENRY K. COALE, *Highland Park, Illinois*.

Winter Birds at Newton Highlands, Massachusetts.—We are enjoying a remarkable flight of winter birds seldom seen here. Already